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GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY NEWSLETTER

FOR MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEES

Vol. XIII No. 2

Stamford, Connecticut

February/March 1974

PAPER INDUSTRY CONTROLS LIFTED

On Friday, March 8, the Cost of Living Council released from Washington the news that federal price controls had been removed from the pulp and paper industry. This decision is expected to result in general price increases within the industry of approximately 10 percent on most paper products and roughly 35 percent on wood pulp.

In making the announcement, however, the Council stressed its intention to maintain a measure of control on prices for the next few months. The CLC requires that leading companies (annual sales of \$150 million or more), sign voluntary commitments to adhere to specific price limits for individual product categories before they qualify for removal of the Phase 4 restrictions. Generally, the new price lids, effective in most cases until August 1, are above the current maximums under controls.

In accordance with this ruling, Great Northern filed its intention to honor the CLC price restrictions. Following the Council's acceptance of the written commitment, the company advised all customers of price increases on newsprint and groundwood printing papers effective March 9.

Actually, the CLC decision only hastened by approximately two days the implementation of GNP's new pricing schedule previously announced to customers in January. The increases were temporarily delayed due to a technicality (continued on page 2)

As released to the press
March 15, 1974

GNN ACQUIRES COAL COMPANY

Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation, a leading producer of newsprint and containerboard and a substantial manufacturer of groundwood, business communications and printing papers, said today that it has acquired Brilliant Coal Company, Birmingham, Alabama. Coal reserves are estimated to exceed 180 million tons.

Brilliant properties are located in the northwestern part of Alabama, and are well located to supply GNN's mills at Ashdown, Arkansas, and Cedar Springs, Georgia.

Brilliant's 1973 production was about 160,000 tons of low sulfur bituminous coal. GNN has plans to increase this amount to approximately 450,000 tons annually within three years.

GNN STOCKHOLDERS OFFERED NEW PLAN

An automatic dividend reinvestment plan has been offered to stockholders of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation.

Administered by the M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, the plan gives GNN stockholders the opportunity to use their common and/or preferred stock dividends to acquire outstanding shares of GNN common stock. All or part of dividend (continued on page 2)

	1974		1973	
	Tons	Daily Avg.	Tons	Daily Avg.
CEDAR SPRINGS	120,531	4,079	120,974	4,097
EAST MILLINOCKET	56,265	953	62,843	1,065
MILLINOCKET	70,627	1,197	65,026	1,102
	247,423	6,229	248,843	6,264

CLC CONTROLS LIFTED (continued from page 1)

in our price increase application filed with the CLC. A refiling was accomplished and CLC approval was expected on March 11.

The Cost of Living Council said it took the decontrol action because of the tight capacity situation, and indications that problems with shortages of materials, accelerating exports, and widening gaps between controlled U.S. prices and higher world-market prices were worsening.

John T. Dunlop, CLC director, said he expects price boosts to average 10 to 12 percent by August, although the amounts will vary with each product. The price lid for 32 pound newsprint is \$200 a ton, up from about \$185 a ton. GNP's new price reflects this \$200 a ton limit, an amount already charged by Canadian mills.

Price boosts for pulp are expected to be the most severe, generally in the 35 percent category. Limits on increases for commercial grades and containerboard will amount to approximately \$20 a ton for each product.

The CLC also explained that it expects the decontrol action to activate a shift of pulp exports back to domestic customers. This should occur as the result of another stipulation agreed to by the major paper companies which limits export activity to the volume recorded in 1973.

WORDS OF WISDOM - Common sense is genius dressed in its working clothes. (Emerson)

STOCK PURCHASING PLAN (continued from page 1)

dends and supplemental cash payments can be invested on a regular basis to increase holdings in Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation.

The plan includes such features as: the opportunity to invest small amounts of money, inexpensively, on a regular basis; lower individual commission costs, since the bank buys shares in large volume; fully invested dividends and supplemental cash (even fractional shares are credited to an investor's account); and prompt investment of dividend payments, which go directly to the bank.

Members of the reinvestment plan will receive by mail a statement of their account after each investment. Participation may be terminated at any time in accordance with terms and conditions of the plan.

A brochure explaining fully the details of the plan is available and may be obtained by contacting the law department, Stamford office.

YEAR-END BENEFITS STATEMENTS READY

Benefit statements will be distributed again this year to Great Northern Paper Company monthly and weekly salaried employees. The statements, expected to

be mailed in early April, will reflect the status of individual projected Retirement Plan benefits and monies in the Investment Plan.

Retirement benefit figures will include activity in the account as of December 31, 1973. The Investment Plan statements involve contributions of both the company and the individual as of March 31, 1973.

Employees who have recently changed location are asked to check with the salary and benefits department to determine if their correct home address is on file.

Construction of a new Wall Street Journal printing center in Orlando, Florida has been announced by Dow Jones & Company, publisher. This facility will be the tenth WSJ printing plant in the United States.

Great Northern's East Millinocket mill provides a portion of the newsprint used at two of the ten centers: Chicopee, Massachusetts, where the WSJ-New England edition is printed; and South Brunswick, New Jersey, where the Metropolitan edition is run.

Other plant locations are in Maryland, Ohio, Texas, two in Illinois and two in California.

Dow Jones has also announced its intention to reduce the width of The Journal and The National Observer to standard size beginning in March. The publications' pages will be narrowed by one and a half inches, from a width of 16 1/2 inches to 15 inches, allowing the use of 60-inch rolls of newsprint rather than the 66-inch rolls presently required.

Great Northern has made the 66-inch paper on No. 5 machine at East Millinocket. Although this size has provided an exact trim on No. 5, the change to standard dimensions will allow more flexibility in machine scheduling.

Transportation savings and some relief in the rail car shortage should result as the shorter rolls can be double-tiered and shipped by incentive loading.

An analysis of the newspaper business has been compiled in a 215-page book entitled, Paper and Profits.

Written by Benjamin M. Compaine, journalist, management consultant and professor of business administration, the report is based on the results of his findings following extensive travel, interviews, and observations within the newspaper field.

Paper and Profits reviews new production technology and related costs; trends in circulation and advertising; the tight newsprint situation; and return on investment by using papers of different sizes.

Priced at \$395, the volume is available from Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., White Plains, New York.

Great Northern supplies newsprint to four of the publications recently chosen by Time magazine as the ten best newspapers in the nation. Included are: The Wall Street Journal, The Boston Globe, Newsday, and The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Others on the top ten list not supplied by GNP are: The Chicago Tribune, The Miami Herald, The Los Angeles Times, The Milwaukee Journal, The New York Times, and The Washington Post.

The present energy crisis was the theme of an API Energy Coordinators' Conference held recently in Chicago.

Jerry D. Perkins, director of transportation and purchases, GNP, and Patrick J. Hassett, manager of manufacturing staff, Nekoosa Edwards, and representatives from approximately 90 other paper companies attended the meeting. A review of the shortage situation and proposals to lessen its impact on the paper industry were heard.

A general overview of the energy (continued on next page)

situation disclosed that the United States is currently using 17 times as much energy as it did in 1870, and that energy requirements are expected to double every 15 years.

Many of the conference participants indicated that their firms are seriously contemplating an increase in the use of coal, within environmental limitations. This brought out the fact that although the U.S. has over 50 percent of all known world coal reserves, coal production must be increased 600 percent in the next 12 years, if the U.S. is to be self-sufficient.

Assuming that all forms of domestic energy sources remain constant, it was projected that imported oils will supply 50 percent of the total U.S. energy requirements by 1985.

Reviewing the supply of other energy sources, it was agreed that the development of nuclear power has been dramatically slowed down by environmentalists, and that about 47 percent of the natural gas supply in present wells is exhausted. Future gas wells will be more difficult to find, more expensive to drill, and will be found further off shore in depths up to 11,000 feet.

The participants were advised of several steps which should be taken if the U.S. is to be self-sufficient by 1985. Among those mentioned were: importing petroleum on a larger scale; entering into crash programs for new explorations of oil and gases in the U.S.; exploiting unconventional hydrocarbons; dramatically increasing the use of coal; and working to remove opposition to the construction of nuclear power plants.

It was also suggested that steps must be taken by industry as a whole to motivate operating personnel to adopt energy conservation practices.

Endorsement was given to the idea of promoting tax incentives for capital investment in equipment to conserve energy, and the establishment of storage facilities to assure an adequate supply of fuel for manufacturing plants.

Connecticut was one of six states rated "excellent" for quality of life in a recently published study conducted by the Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri. The only other states ranked accordingly were: Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming, and California.

Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia were considered "average" while the remaining eleven were given substandard marks.

The ratings were based on evaluations in nine categories: economic status, health and welfare, agriculture, individual equality, individual status, living conditions, technology, education, and state and local government.

Over 100 variables, ranging from infant mortality to the average number of days on which the sun shines, were considered.

Over \$1.5 million will be added to GNP's transportation costs as the result of two price increases recently granted the nation's railroads.

On March 9, a 2.5 percent surcharge was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission to offset rising fuel costs being experienced by the carriers. This charge will raise GNP's annual transportation expenses by approximately \$637,000.

The Bangor & Aroostook railroad has reported that the increase will not be applied to the annual volume rate on Bunker C fuel oil transported from Searsport to Millinocket and East Millinocket. Georgia intrastate traffic is also exempt from the rate increase at this time.

These exceptions to the surcharge will save GNP approximately \$100,000.

In addition to the surcharge, the railroads were granted a 4 percent freight rate increase on intrastate and interstate traffic.

This rate hike, also effective on March 9, will add \$390,000 to transportation costs at the Southern Division and \$665,000 at the Northern Division.

A letter of appreciation from the executive director of The New England Colleges Fund, Inc., Boston, was recently received by Great Northern Nekoosa management. GNN was thanked for its 1973 grant and commended for its continuing support of the Fund over the past 14 years.

Twenty-seven New England colleges receive financial assistance from this organization.

AT THE DIVISIONS

One hundred percent of the gasoline and diesel fuel requirements of the Northern Division's woodlands and woodyard operations will be available due to a recent ruling by the Federal Energy Office placing these functions in an "agricultural" classification. All woodyard vehicles and equipment, including bark hauling, fall within this category.

All other vehicles are classified as "industrial", subjecting them to fuel allocations determined by the current available percentage of gasoline for any particular month, as stated by the supplier at the first of each month.

Additional fuel allotments will be subject to the approval of formal requests for extra amounts. Special forms must be submitted monthly to the State Energy Office on a hardship basis in order to acquire whatever additional percentages are necessary to continue operations.

Because of this situation, and the fact that gasoline and diesel fuel prices have risen approximately 30 percent in the last three to four months, programs to conserve fuel at Northern Division continue to receive top priority.

Sixteen Great Northern paper inspectors recently toured the printing facilities of several GNP customers. The visits were part of a program conducted jointly by Stamford sales and the Millinocket inspection and certification department to give

the inspection group first-hand experience with what happens to our paper once it leaves the mill, and basic knowledge concerning the problems a printer encounters.

Four groups of four inspectors toured Providence Gravure and The Courier Citizen, Lowell, Massachusetts, and observed the gravure, offset and letterpress processes from start to finish. Such functions as warehousing, paper handling, press runs, bindery operations and packaging of completed products were explained. Camera work and make-ready operations necessary to plating and cylinder preparations were seen.

The group also learned about the effects of transit damage, how GNP paper rates among the competition, and how various paper properties relate to variables in printing processes.

Reports from both the inspectors and customers involved rate the program as highly successful. Because of this reaction and the resulting beneficial customer relations, it has been decided to periodically continue the program to keep the inspectors up to date with customer requirements.

The first contract agreement between Pinkham Lumber Company and representatives of the United Paper Workers Union International was recently ratified by Pinkham employees. Until this year employees were not affiliated with the UPWUI or any other trade union.

The two-year contract (January 15, 1974 to January 15, 1976), covers 142 employees.

A fifty percent increase in millyard efficiency is being realized at Great Northern Plywood Company, Cedar Springs, Georgia, due to the performance of a recently purchased Caterpillar 988 log loader.

This large piece of equipment, designed

with special logging forks, is currently surpassing the output of two smaller loaders previously used by the company.

Every day approximately 50 trucks carry nearly 175,000 board feet of Southern pine, in lengths of 8, 17, and 26 feet, to GN-Ply's woodyard. The 988 unloads trucks in one to two passes, taking an average 13 minutes from weigh-in to weigh-out. Formerly the operation took approximately 30 minutes.

In addition to trucks, the 988 unloads and stacks in the millyard the cargo from three 50 or 60-foot railcars daily, each carrying about 15,000 board feet. Because of the higher reach of the big loader, stacking capacity at the yard has been increased from two million to more than two and one half million board feet.

The machine's special logging forks permit the operator to sort timber by quality before carrying it to an infeed deck conveyor. The wood moves on this mechanism to a debarking machine and then to a circular saw which trims each log to a uniform length of 103 inches. After trimming, the debarked logs are moved by a smaller loader to steam vaults where they are readied for peeling. They remain in the "steam bath" for approximately 24 hours and then are carried to a second conveyor which moves them to the veneer lathe.

From that point, the logs are on their own, making their way through GN-Ply's fully automated production line. No further handling is required until the wood has become dry, finished veneer.

Before Ultra Eleven came on line in October 1972, it had been determined that as the paper machine reached higher efficiencies, the draw on our pulp mills would substantially exceed capacity.

As the availability of purchased pulps was diminishing almost as fast as prices for the same were rising, the need for closely regulated paper machine

scheduling to minimize purchased pulp usage became apparent.

At the request of the Stamford sales department and Maine manufacturing personnel, the Millinocket research and development department prepared a computer program which converts short term paper machine schedules (less than 30 days) into requirements of groundwood, sulfite and/or kraft pulp at both mills by day. The output is presented graphically so those requiring the information can visually pinpoint high pulp draw days in relation to pulp mill capacities. Paper machine schedules can be rearranged to minimize purchased pulp usage, and to smooth out all pulp usage profiles.

Since 1973 was a year of many variables including: frequent upsets in availability of purchased pulps; occasional constraints on wood and chip supply; continuous change in machine grade and basis weight mix; and market demand for 100+ percent production capacity, it has been difficult to put a dollar value on the usefulness of the program. However, by giving advance warning of critical periods, short term coordination of the sales-manufacturing scheduling effort has become less time consuming and increasingly more accurate.

Northern Division is saving approximately \$100,000 a year by reducing the loss of liquid coating color used by the coating unit on No. 9 paper machine, Millinocket.

The waste problem was brought to the attention of the product development department in August 1973, when it was discovered that utilization of coating color on the gate roll (No. 9 machine) was running at a low level.

Millinocket mill operating personnel began looking for areas where losses could be corrected. Procedures were immediately devised which have progressively improved efficiency throughout the year.

As the cost of coating color has increased by 10 percent during the last six months, the savings realized have merely offset higher raw material expenses.

Emergency measures to salvage southern pine trees destroyed by an epidemic of pine beetles are now being undertaken by the Georgia Forestry Commission and forest products industry leaders.

The Commission estimates that over 80,000 cords of pine timber in a seven county area of northeastern Georgia were dead or dying as of August 1973. Aerial inspection of the region showed blocks of pine timber up to 300 acres in size totally killed by the beetle.

Southern entomologists have been monitoring the build-up of southern pine beetles over the last two years, and the 1973 devastation of pine stands is estimated to be the second major outbreak in three years. These outbreaks have been precipitated by two successive warm winters which resulted in build-up of beetle populations throughout the state.

Great Northern's Southern Division timberlands have thus far escaped with only isolated attacks on pine stands. Several areas were detected last year, ranging in size from one to thirty acres. Aerial inspections are conducted periodically to locate beetle damage areas. Once discovered, company foresters immediately initiate a salvage cutting operation to utilize the trees and prevent further spread of the beetles. An isolation strip of 75 feet is cleared around the perimeter of the infested timber to assure that breeding beetles and eggs are removed.

Southern Division expects more beetle problems during 1974 due to the mild winter experienced thus far. While chemicals are not yet required to control the insect on company timberland, this step may become necessary should the southern pine beetle attack again reach epidemic proportions during the coming summer and fall. Several continuous days of sub-freezing weather are needed to kill the larva of this beetle which now is in a dormant stage.

In Maine, and at GNP's Northern Division, the spruce budworm is the insect of prime concern.

According to C. Marshall Washburn, executive secretary of the Maine Forest Products Council, one million acres of

northern forests are being threatened with a potential loss of 10 million cords of pulpwood. Annual production of pulpwood throughout the state is about three million cords.

GNP's Northern Division estimates that approximately 25 percent of company-owned timberland is infested, and that from two to five percent may contain epidemic budworm populations.

Control measures include the constant monitoring of infected areas by GNP forestry personnel along with pre-salvage harvesting in accessible areas which are seriously endangered.

Great Northern will reassess approximately 100,000 acres of the more vulnerable stands this summer (June and July) using infrared film. When this photographic record is complete, a before and after salvage plan to harvest the dying trees will be developed.

The state, federal forest service, and landowners will jointly fund a spray program in early summer, to help reduce the population of the budworm on approximately 500,000 acres.

Currently, two chemicals are effective on the budworm, Zectran and Phenitrene. Zectran is used in Maine, as it is the only one approved and registered by the U.S. Forest Service.

The south will produce more than half of all the wood requirements for the U.S. by the year 2000 - or so it is estimated by the U.S. Forest Service.

Strengthening this projection is the fact that during the 1972-73 season, over a half billion seedlings were planted by southern forest products industries. Of this total, 121 million were genetically improved seedlings with anticipated maturity in approximately 18 years.

Research with genetically improved seeds has been going on for some time at Great Northern's Southern Division. In 1972, for instance, woodlands personnel submitted several pounds of loblolly and (continued on next page)

slash pine seeds for treatment by the patented "Gray Process" which involves exposing seeds to microwaves. This technique has been tried in the agricultural field with beneficial effects on food crops.

In the spring of 1972, GNP's treated seeds were planted by Doctor James Green, forest geneticist at the University of Georgia. In January of 1973, the seedlings were lifted from their seedbeds and out-planted in the field under varying conditions. When lifted, two characteristics of the treated seedlings impressed Dr. Green. They were virtually free of southern yellow pine blister rust, a fungus disease which causes cankers on pine tree limbs and trunks, lowers quality and even causes death of the tree. Also, the height growth of the treated seedlings averaged twice that of ordinary ones.

Recently, after one year of growth in the field, a cursory inspection revealed that certain seedlings showed remarkable growth for the twelve month period.

All of the trees were observed to have broken winter dormancy. One tree in particular was found to have grown 7 inches this year, even though the growing season has just begun.

It will be several years before a complete analysis will unlock the secrets of the pine trees treated by the "Gray Process", but our Southern Division woodlands department continues to hope this and other innovations will enable them to increase growth and timber yield from company timberlands.

Abundant water accumulation in Maine is allowing Great Northern's hydroelectric system to operate at maximum efficiency. Use of this energy source is helping to extend the present tight supply of residual oil at the Northern Division.

According to William F. Elliott, power systems engineer, the Penobscot West Branch storage is now at 40.9 bil-

lion cubic feet, 19.1 above rule curve.

"Last year was good," Mr. Elliott commented, "but this year is even better, measuring 6.8 bcf above the same period 12 months ago."

Outstanding shipping performance for one full year was recently celebrated at the Southern Division. On January 30, the Cedar Springs mill had operated 12 months without paying any premium freight rates on outgoing cargoes. The premium charge is added to shipments loaded under the minimums of 90,000 pounds for 50-foot cars and 108,000 pounds for 60-foot cars.

During 1973, over 11,000 cars were transported at the lowest possible rate. An increase in loading of 2.762 tons per car represents a savings of approximately \$102,000 in rail freight charges over a 12-month period. Added to the \$23,000 saved by the elimination of light cars, the total improvement in freight savings was \$125,000.

Jack Ricketson, resident manager, credits the teamwork of sales, scheduling, traffic and CIRR personnel for reaching the number one spot in loading and shipping throughout the industry.

The shortage of rail cars in the U.S. has prompted the Interstate Commerce Commission to amend present demurrage rules, placing higher penalties on lengthy loading and unloading performance.

The new charges, effective until July 1, 1974, have put increased emphasis on the need for rapid turnaround time at both Northern and Southern Divisions.

NEKOOSA EDWARDS

The first ASEA-MoDo Kappa Batch system for computer-directed pulp processing

in North America will soon be installed at the Port Edwards, Wisconsin, mill of Nekoosa Edwards Paper Company.

The system was developed in Sweden by ASEA, a producer of electrical equipment, and ASEA IME Automations AB, in cooperation with MoDoCell, one of Europe's largest producers of chemical pulp. The Kappa Batch method has been in operation for over a year in Sweden.

Key to the process is the regulation of kraft pulp cooking to achieve greater yield and pulp of more uniform quality, as well as a savings in energy consumption. An alkali analyzer connected to the digester samples the batch to be cooked and analyzes its effective alkalinity. Using this data, the time and temperature for that specific batch are adjusted so as to obtain the desired final Kappa number. When this value is reached, the system indicates that the batch is ready to be blown.

The system uses a small process control computer interfaced with appropriate control units for the operator. Software programs have already been worked out.

With the Kappa Batch process the final Kappa number can be obtained within very narrow limits despite variations in chip moisture content, chip quality, chip volume, or the strength and volume of white liquor.

Nekoosa Edwards made local headlines recently for their support of two community benefit programs.

Recognition was given to the company and employees for a \$35,103 contribution to the area's 1973 United Way fund drive.

Employees donated \$16,103 through an average gift of \$7.41, up 14 cents from last year when the total employee donation was \$15,501, or \$6.96 per person.

The corporate contribution this year was \$19,000, an increase of eight percent over 1972.

Nekoosa was also one of seven pulp and paper companies cited for support of

a University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point scholarship program.

The scholarships, awarded to outstanding students in the paper science field on the basis of achievement and leadership potential, range from \$4,600 to \$8,500 for a four-year period.

A.L.C. Nelson, manager, southern woodlands, Nekoosa Edwards Paper Company, is serving as head of the newly formed Region 8 Federal Timber Purchasers' Committee. This organization, made up of representatives from the pulp and paper industry, sawmill, plywood and other forest products companies, will assist southern industries involved in the complexities of purchasing timber grown on federal land.

Over the past several years, timber sales on federal lands have become increasingly restrictive and cutting operations more expensive to manage. This situation has developed mainly because of environmental pressure groups. Another reason is current government efforts to curtail or reduce federal spending by transferring timber management responsibilities back to the purchasers of federal timber.

Mr. Nelson's involvement in the Region 8 Federal Timber Purchasers' Committee is a direct result of Nekoosa Edward's pulpwood purchases from federal lands. The company's Ashdown mill is located in close proximity to the Ouachita National Forest and attempts to buy timber from this source are made as the timber becomes available. Federal timber became even more important to Nekoosa following the acquisition of Bibler Brothers Lumber Company at Russellville, Arkansas. Bibler purchases a large percentage of its timber from the Ouachita and Ozark National Forests.

A National Timber Purchasers' Committee has been in existence for a number of years. This organization has helped alleviate some problems experienced by federal timber buyers by relaying to the U.S. Forest Service the buyers' reaction to contracts and other matters concerning (continued on next page)

Forest Service policy.

Although this group carries on an effective dialogue with the Forest Service on a national level, it was determined recently that communication was equally important at the regional level. This decision was substantiated approximately 18 months ago when the Forest Service presented a new timber sales contract to federal timber purchasers. Many southern operators were completely unfamiliar with the new contract and as a consequence, experienced a number of operating difficulties.

The initial meeting of the southern Federal Timber Purchasers' Committee was held in Atlanta, Georgia in October 1973. It was essentially exploratory in nature, attempting to establish channels of communication between timber purchasers and the regional office. Mr. Nelson reported that an excellent exchange of ideas between industry and the Forest Service resulted.

A second meeting is scheduled for April 3 and 4 in Atlanta with the major topic to be road construction requirements. A vast majority of timber sales made from federal lands require the purchaser to build access roads into the cutting areas. The Forest Service has been requiring that these roads be built to increasingly high standards with resulting costs to the purchaser that make the timber sales uneconomical.

Recognizing the fact that recreational and esthetic values are a reasonable and important part of federal timberland management, future meetings of the Region 8 group will be directed towards its goals of balancing these needs with the harvesting of timber so vital to the companies operating in the south.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

WILLIAM L. SHAUGHNESSY has been named a member of the paper mills committee of the Book Manufacturers' Institute. This group oversees quality standards of paper supplied to book publishers.

E. REID SMITH, manager of transportation, Southern Division, attended the 51st annual meeting of the Southeast Shippers Advisory Board held recently in New Orleans.

Mr. Smith is serving as general chairman of the Advisory Board.

GERARD E. VENEMAN, president of Ne-koosa Edwards Paper Company, was recently elected a trustee of the Paper Technology Foundation of Western Michigan University for a two-year term.

Mr. Veneman was also reelected to the board of directors of Universal Foods Corporation during the company's annual meeting held in January.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

A new reporting line for the woodlands department, Millinocket, was recently announced by Robert J. Shinnors, vice president-Northern Division.

RALPH W. CURRIER, manager of woodlands, now reports to Mr. Shinnors.

ROBERT F. BARTLETT has been named assistant manager of woodlands, reporting to Mr. Currier.

VICTOR F. MATTSON, who had been responsible for forestry operations as well as engineering and research, will now devote full time to the latter duties as director of research and engineering.

PAUL ANGELOFF has accepted the position of assistant general manager at the CIRR. He was previously assistant manager of transportation, GNP, Southern Division.

BILLIE W. BECK, has been promoted to electrical foreman in the pulp mill/woodyard area, Southern Division. He has been with GNP since 1969.

JOSEPH R. BELANGER has been promoted to assistant garage foreman, Pinkham Lumber Company.

EDWIN J. CLARK has accepted the position of assistant manager of transportation, GNP and GN-Plywood, Cedar Springs. He was formerly traffic manager at the Chattahoochee Industrial Railroad.

HENRY C. CONKLIN has assumed the duties of personnel supervisor at Pinkham Lumber Company. He was administrator of services at Millinocket prior to taking on the responsibilities of this newly-created position.

PAUL I. FIRLOTTE has been promoted to manager of power systems, Millinocket. Mr. Firlotte previously served as chief electrical engineer.

GEORGE S. FREE has been promoted to mechanical foreman at the Southern Division. He has been with GNP since 1968.

THOMAS L. GRIFFIN, an engineer at the Northern Division, has been promoted to technical assistant to the pulp mill superintendent, Millinocket.

RICHARD H. HALE has been assigned the duties of chief electrical engineer, Millinocket. Mr. Hale joined the company in 1951.

THOMAS J. HARTLEY, formerly acting woodyard foreman, Southern Division, has been promoted to woodyard foreman.

JAMES L. JEFFCOAT has been promoted from area operator A to power house foreman, Cedar Springs, Georgia.

MANLEY T. JOHNSTON has accepted the position of budget analyst at Great Northern, Cedar Springs. He was formerly cost engineer at the Southern Division.

THOMAS W. KELLY has been promoted to manager of accounting, Northern Division. Mr. Kelly was previously assistant manager of accounting.

GALEN M. LANDER has been promoted to plant engineer, Millinocket. He was formerly technical assistant to the pulp mill superintendent.

VELI V. LAPINOJA was recently promoted to technical assistant to the mill manager, Millinocket. Mr. Lapinoja previously served as pulp research group leader.

GILLES J. LEMIEUX, a Pinkham Lumber Company employee since 1964, was recently promoted to maintenance foreman.

VIRGIL L. LYLE has been promoted to electrical foreman in the power house area at Cedar Springs. He has been with the Southern Division since 1963.

PHILIP F. MENDOLA has been promoted to the newly-created position of manager-export transportation. Mr. Mendola, who was previously coordinator-export transportation, is located at the Stamford office.

DAVID M. MERCER, formerly a design draftsman, Southern Division, has been promoted to associate electrical engineer.

LOUIS J. MICHAUD was recently promoted to dry kiln foreman, Pinkham Lumber Company. He has been with the company since 1963.

LICIEN F. MICHAUD, an employee of Pinkham Lumber Company since 1960, has been promoted to purchasing agent.

H. RICHARD OILER has transferred to the export sales department, Stamford. After a six month training period, he will relocate to Europe.

W. EUGENE PEASE has been appointed senior engineer, plant engineering department, Millinocket. Mr. Pease was formerly assistant paper mill superintendent.

JOSHUA R. PITZING, formerly power house foreman, Southern Division, has been promoted to power house general day foreman.

ERNEST J. PLOURDE, a Pinkham Lumber Company employee since 1968, has been promoted to loading foreman.

JAMES R. POWERS has been named GNN director of computer information systems. In this newly-created position, Mr. Powers will direct and coordinate joint computer projects among divisions, information systems planning for the corporation, and the evaluation of data processing equipment, software and data communication systems throughout the corporation.

EDWARD A. PUMPHREY, acting assistant power plant superintendent, Southern Divi-

sion, has been promoted to assistant power plant superintendent.

WARREN A. RICHARDSON, formerly technical assistant to the mill manager, Millinocket, was promoted to assistant paper mill superintendent.

WILLIAM L. SHAUGHNESSY, formerly manager-coated products, has accepted a new assignment with the commercial sales group, Stamford. He will now devote his attention to the sale of papers to magazine and book publishers in the New York area.

GILBERT L. SHAW has been promoted to foreman of dimension plant-Eagle Lake. Mr. Shaw has been with Pinkham Lumber Company since 1957.

GRANT T. SHELFER, electrical engineer at the Southern Division, was recently promoted to senior electrical engineer.

REGINALD L. SWEET recently rejoined the research department, Millinocket, as senior research engineer, following recuperation from a disabling accident.

PHILLIP M. TEAGUE, formerly unit forester (Opelika, Florida), has been promoted to acting district forester at the same location.

RICHARD T. THAXTER has been named pulp research group leader, Millinocket. He left this position in 1968 to direct GNP's research efforts in water pollution abatement as resources research group leader.

ALLEN J. TOZIER has been named controller, Northern Division. Mr. Tozier, manager of accounting since 1970, will relocate from Millinocket to the Stamford area.

JAMES E. TRACY has been promoted to planer mill foreman at Pinkham Lumber Company. Mr. Tracy joined Pinkham in 1967.

EDOUARD VAILLANCOURT has assumed the position of foreman-woods operations at Pinkham Lumber Company.

LEE H. WHEATON has been promoted from engineer in the central engineering department, electrical section, Millinocket, to electrical supervisor in the engineering service department.

CLYDE A. WHITE has been promoted to the newly-created position of fiber procurement coordinator at Cedar Springs. He will be responsible for obtaining waste fiber to be used in the recycling fiber system being installed at the Southern Division.

JOHN A. WILTSE, an engineer at Millinocket, has been promoted to senior engineer in the central engineering department, Millinocket.

NEW EMPLOYEES

ALBERT W. BURDITT has rejoined Great Northern at the Southern Division as senior project engineer.

Mr. Burditt was formerly with the Northern Division at Millinocket as plant engineer.

GORDON H. COOK, JR., has rejoined GNP as plant accountant, East Millinocket. A graduate of the University of Maine, Mr. Cook previously worked for the company in Millinocket and Stamford.

FRANK G. DANIEL recently joined the Southern Division in the newly-created position of woodlands surveyor.

KWEN MING DU joined GNP, Stamford, as manager-management science. Mr. Du previously worked as a scientific systems manager-management science at St. Regis Paper Company.

A graduate of Soochow University, Taiwan, with a Bachelor's degree in accounting, he received a Masters of business administration and Ph.D in operations research statistics and economics from New York University.

ARTHUR F. GUMBUS has joined Great Northern as systems programmer on the systems staff of the administrative services department, Stamford.

Mr. Gumbus previously worked as a pro-

grammer/analyst at National Computer Software Systems. He received an A.S. in computer science from Norwalk State Technical College and was awarded a B.S. in systems analysis from Miami University of Ohio in 1972.

WAYNE A. HAND recently joined GNP, Millinocket, as assistant supervisor, general accounting.

Mr. Hand received an Associate degree in business science data processing from Beal Business College and graduated from Husson College, Bangor, Maine, in 1972 with a B.S. degree in accounting.

He was formerly with Pandel-Newport Inc., Newport, Maine, as subsidiary controller.

ROBERT J. HOFFMANN has joined GNN's internal audit department as resident auditor of the GNP-Northern Division. He will be located at Millinocket.

Mr. Hoffmann is a graduate of Husson College, and was most recently employed with Arthur Andersen & Company, Boston.

EUGENE D. MARTIN, JR. recently joined the Southern Division woodlands department as unit forester.

A graduate of the University of Georgia with a B.S. degree in forestry, Mr. Martin has worked with the University's Forestry School, Athens, Georgia.

DONALD R. PIEKARZ has accepted the position of senior tax accountant, GNN.

He will be based at the Stamford office.

A graduate of Columbia University in 1962 with a major in accounting, he is in the process of completing graduate studies in taxes at Pace College, New York.

Mr. Piekarz, formerly with Mobil Oil Corporation, also was employed by Riegel Paper Corporation and spent three years with the public accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

DONALD L. STEWART has rejoined Great Northern Paper Company, Cedar Springs as project forester.

Mr. Stewart was employed as a GNP forester from 1966 to 1972. He is a 1950 graduate of the University of Georgia with a B.S. degree in forestry.

SERVICE ANNIVERSARIES

January

HENRI MARCOUX, operations foremen, woodlands department, Northern Division, 25 years.

EDWIN M. GARDNER, scheduler sales, Stamford, 15 years.

February

JOHN D. NICHOLSON, day foreman - finishing department, Millinocket, 25 years.